

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1796.

[N^o 1763.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State House.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. Lucas WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Weth's, N^o 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hoghead.

January 16, 1796.

TO BE SOLD BY

Ebenezer Woodward

A SCHOONER of 65 Tons,
A Quantity of Sewing TWINE,
Forty Boxes of CHOCOLATE,
About 100 Hogheads of Coarse SALT, and
100 Ditto of Fine.

Stephen Deblois

Inform his Customers and others,

HE has just received an additional Assortment of GOODS, from England and Holland.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,



THAT well-known

Estate, the TAMMAM-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrained Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm-Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish-Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq's, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECKIN, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

IF FELIX GILLART, Son of FELIX GILLART, Deceased, Coach Maker & Auctioneer, of Long-Acre, Saint Martin's, in the Fields, London; who went to Sea with a Captain Smith, was afterwards a Seaman in the Union Transport, Captain Stonehouse, in which he went to the Island of Grenada, there left her, and came to Virginia, where he was in a Vessel in the Year 1789, or 1790, that went up and down James's River, and was then called WILLIAM DELAP; will apply to Messieurs Heriot, Tucker & Co. of George-Town, South-Carolina, Merchants, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage.—The Business relates to the Succession of an Estate of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling per Annum, in the County of Middlesex, devolving upon the said Felix Gillart, or his lawful Issue.—No certain Accounts of him, having been received in England, for Seventeen Years past; the Intent of this ADVERTISEMENT is, to discover, whether or not, he be still alive;—if dead, any Person or Persons, who can bring or convey, to the said Messieurs Heriot, Tucker & Co. legal Evidence, of the Time and Place of his Death;—and whether, or not, he left lawful Issue, in order to be transmitted to England, shall be handsomely rewarded, over and above an Acknowledgment of Thanks.

November 11, 1795.

Thomas Melvill,

Inform the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds—Lead Weights, &c.—Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.
Newport, January 4, 1796.

To be LET, by
AMY A. COGGESHALL,

From the 25th of March next,

A FARM, of 133 Acres of excellent Land, on Beckon Neck, in South Kingstown, bounded easterly on the Sea, westerly on the narrow River, northerly on George Brown, southerly on Land late of Robert R. Hazard, deceased.—Whoever inclines to Hire, may know the Conditions, by applying to her, at her House, in Newport.
January 23, 1796.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogheads and Barrels, India Ditto, Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks, Malaga Ditto, in Ditto, Porter, per Cask or Dzen, Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel, Chocolate, Myson and Souchong Teas, Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests—warranted good, Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice.
Newport, January, 1796.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality. Several Thousand Feet of OARS, of all Lengths, Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards. Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit, Fine old Tenerife WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport January-25 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fleshy HO-SIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lodys Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration. At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.
Newport, January 4, 1796.

Just imported, via New-York, And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce, A complete and general Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from Carr's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street, Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c. And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

WE the undersigned, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of JONATHAN STODDARD, Blacksmith, late of Newport, deceased, represented Intolvent: Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by said Town Council.

JOHN WARREN, } Commis.
JOSEPH COZZENS, } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to
PATIENCE STODDARD, Administratrix.
Newport, January 25, 1796.

ABSTRACT OF
MR. RANDOLPH'S VINDICATION.
[Continued.]

AFTER stating the correspondence between the President, Mr. Wolcott, and himself, Mr. Randolph quits the subject, and goes into a detail of facts relative to the ratification of the treaty. Although there appears to be no connection between the business of the treaty and the defence of Mr. Randolph from suspicious cast on him by Mr. Fauchet's letter, yet we will state the substance of his detail, as it furnishes an interesting history of late proceedings, and sets the conduct of the chief Magistrate in a very amiable view.

Mr. Randolph states that after the arrival of the treaty it was ordered by the President that he should not disclose its contents, and he assures the public that he rigidly obeyed the injunction. The President, he remarks, almost daily made objections to it, especially the commercial part—he objected also to the Canada article as wanting reciprocity, and to the omission of a compensation to the Negroes. He however made up his mind to ratify it, provided the Senate should advise to it.

On the 24th of June, the Senate advised to a conditional ratification. The President still wished to know the opinion of the public and authorized Mr. Randolph to furnish Mr. Brown with a copy for publication, in order to draw forth the opinions of the people. But as the only copy was delivered by the President's order to Mr. Adet the French minister, it could not be sent immediately to the printer and in the mean time, it appeared in another paper.

While the Senate was sitting, advice came of an order of the British Minister for detaining our provision vessels bound to France. This though not official, gained credit and made the President hesitate whether to ratify or not. His doubts were confirmed by the news of the certain existence of that order. These doubts were communicated to Mr. Hammond, the British Minister. The President also ordered a memorial to be prepared to send to Lord Grenville on that subject.

The President left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon July 15th, 1795. At Baltimore he received the address of the Town Meeting at Boston, and wrote from thence to Mr. Randolph, desiring the heads of department to take the address into their consideration.

In the answer to that and other addresses, the President says, "I am resolved on the manner of executing the duty before me," which Mr. Randolph says alluded to his resolutions not to ratify the treaty until the provision order should be arranged to his satisfaction. A rough draft of a memorial to the British Minister, containing the President's objections, was prepared and sent to the President. The true state of the President's mind on this occasion will be best known by his own letters from which the following extracts are made.

"In my hurry, I did not signify the propriety of letting these gentlemen know fully, my determination with respect to the ratification of the treaty; and the train it was in;—but as this was necessary, in order to enable them to form their opinions on the subject submitted, I take it for granted that both were communicated to them, by you, as a matter of course.—The first, that is the conditional ratification, (if the late order, which we heard of respecting provision vessels, is not in operation) may on all fit occasions, be spoken of as my determination, unless from any thing you have heard, or me: with since I left the city, it should be thought more advisable to communicate further with me on the subject;—my opinion respecting the treaty, is the same now that it was, that is, not favourable to it; but, that it is better to ratify in the manner the Senate have advised, (and with the reservation already mentioned) than to suffer matters to remain as they are—unsettled.—Little has been said to me on the subject of this treaty along the road I passed; and I have seen no one since from whom I could hear much concerning it;—but from indirect discourse I find endeavours are not wanting to place it in all the odious points of view of which it is susceptible, and in some which it will not admit."

I am excited to this resolution by the violent and extraordinary proceedings which have, and are about taking place, in the northern parts of the union, and may be expected in the southern; because I think that the memorial,—the ratification—and the instructions, which are framing, are of such vast magnitude, as not only to require great individual consideration; but a solemn conjunct revision. The latter could not happen, if you were to come to this place; nor would there be that source of information to be had as is to be found at, and continually flowing to, the seat of government;—and besides, in the course of deliberating on these great matters, the examination of official papers may more than probable, be found essential; and these could be referred to nowhere else."

The next paragraph speaks of the inconvenience of an immediate return, but says, that "whilst he is in office, he shall never suffer private convenience to interfere with what he conceives to be his official duties."

"I view the opposition, which the treaty is receiving from the meetings in different parts of the union in a very serious light. Not because there is more weight in any of the objections, which are made to it, than were foreseen at first;—for there are none in some of them; and gross misrepresentations in others. Nor as it respects myself

* Mr. Mason by publishing the treaty betrayed no secrets, but was perhaps guilty of a gross impropriety in doing what belonged to the President only. Edit

† The secretaries and attorney-general.

personality; for this shall have no influence on my conduct; plainly perceiving, and I am accordingly preparing my mind for, the obloquy which disappointment and malice are collecting to heap upon my character.—But I am alarmed on account of the effect it may have on, and the advantage the French Government may be disposed to make of the spirit which is at work; to cherish a belief in them, that the treaty is calculated to favour Great-Britain at their expense. Whether they believe or disbelieve these tales, the effect it will have upon the nation will be nearly the same; for whilst they are at war with that power, or so long as the animosity between the two nations exists, it will, no matter at whose expense, be their policy, and it is feared it will be their conduct, to prevent us from being on good terms with Great-Britain, or from her deriving any advantage from our commerce, which they can prevent, however much we may be benefited thereby ourselves. To what length this policy and interest may carry them is problematical; but when they see the people of this country divided, and such a violent opposition given to the measures of their own government, pretendedly in their favour, it may be extremely embarrassing, to say no more of it.

"To turn the whole up in a few words. I have never, since I have been in the administration of the government, seen a crisis, which in my judgment has been so pregnant of interesting events; nor one from which more is to be apprehended; whether viewed on one side or the other. From New York there now is, and I am told will further be, a counter current; but how formidable it may appear I know not;—if the same does not take place at Boston and other towns, it will afford but too strong evidence that the opposition is in a manner universal, or that those of different sentiments are supine or intimidated; which would make the ratification a serious business indeed. But as it respects the French, even counter-resolutions, would, for the reasons I have already given, do little more, than weaken, in a small degree, the effect those of the other complexion would have."

The remainder of the letter relates to the answers to be returned to the different towns and other meetings on the treaty; with a postscript desiring, that the confidential officers might "prepare their minds on the several subjects therein mentioned against he should arrive."

[To be continued]

From the (London) COURIER, Nov. 9.

The pious Thief; or, The Widow and her Orphans, a true story, founded on the late scarcity of bread.

WHILE our school books are full of the generous instances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom futurity had no terror, let us record a late event to which Birmingham was witness, and upon the authenticity of which our readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to the baker's, during the delivery of bread to the people, and taking up a loaf hurried away with it to her home. The baker observed it, and followed her immediately.

The house to which he traced her wore the appearance of a neat poverty—stutfulness was not there, to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he saw the loaf divided between three children, who devoured it with the most ravenous haste.

He taxed the woman with the fact, which she did not hesitate to acknowledge.

"I know (she said) I must suffer for the theft, and I am content to do so, but not to see my children perish."

It is not easy, at all times, to verify the complaints we hear, and the baker doubted the widow's story.

"I fear (said he) you are accustomed to such actions, and live by theft.—What have you in that cupboard?"

"Look (said she) and satisfy yourself."

He perceived a dish, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I suppose this was stolen also."

"Look nearer to it, and judge," said the wretched mother.

The man approached and beheld the remains of a dog! He shuddered! His eyes filled with tears! His hand spontaneously sought his pocket; he put half a crown in her hand, and charged her to call frequently upon him!

The man went to the wealthy part of his customers, and told the story with the plain eloquence of truth. He procured a liberal subscription for this poor family; and has been the happy instrument to preserve worth, beyond what poets have immortalized in past ages.

L O N D O N, November 6.

Whilst the Baron and Baroness Srael have taken refuge in Switzerland, the Secretary to the Swedish Embassy in France is arrived in London. The motive of his journey to England is not known.

One Samuel Cardile who had been committed to the house of correction, in Kent, and there confined as a vagabond, until put on board a king's ship agreeable to the late act, sent for his wife, the evening before his intended departure. He was in a cell, and she spoke to him through the iron door. After which, he put his hand underneath, and she with a mallet and chisel, concealed for the purpose, struck off a finger and thumb, to render him unfit for his majesty's service.

The entry of a minister into the city of London, under a military escort of 200 men, is a sight quite new to Englishmen, and only familiar to the circles of Constantinople and Morocco.

Nov. 12.

A poor woman on Saturday last dropped down dead in the borough near London Bridge. She was seemingly about thirty years of age, and by her appearance, it is thought that she died from the want of the common necessities of life.

Dutch Money—The Ducat worth 9s. 2d. English, sells for 10s.

The Louis d'or is at 20s. and 10d. to a guinea.

The cause of all this seems to be the vast speculations, and influx of money into France, for the forfeited lands of the discharged princes, noblesse, monks, and other fugitives and rebels.

The merchants and bankers of all the nations, wisely at peace with the French Republic, are thus making the most rapid fortunes, viz.—Chiefly at first the Americans, Dutch and Swiss, Swedes and Danes; but now the Tuscans, and the Spaniards, and the Hanoverians.—Thus, indeed, they all march to Paris.

Money Market.—The price of gold shews at once, the current of the market; for while English gold can fetch but 77s. the ounce, the ounce of foreign gold sells for 83 shillings. There is the same extraordinary rise, on all foreign gold coin, viz.

Portugal Money.

The Moldore is at	28 s. to 29 s.
The Six and thirty is at	38 s. to —

W I L M I N G T O N, Jan. 12.

Mr. CORAM,

I HAVE hastily transcribed the following; if useless, you need not be informed how easily paper burns.—I condole with you on the death of poor PAINÉ. The abscess of which he died, was the consequence of a fever which he had while a prisoner in the Luxembourg. Mr. MUNKROE's kind attention to and care of him, must endear his character to every friend of liberty and humanity.

As some of your readers may be curious to know the character which the late Mr. PAINÉ had acquired in France, I send you a *Requisitoire* made by madame ROLAND, the wife of the minister of that name, so famous for his letter to the king of the French prior to the 10th of August, 1792. It is taken from the second part of her historic notes, published in Paris by LOUVE.

"Among the persons whom I occasionally received at my house was *LEOPOLD PAINÉ*. He had received the right of citizenship in France, as one of those celebrated strangers whom the French Republic ought to hasten to call to its bosom. He was well known by those writings which had been so serviceable to the public cause in the American revolution; as also for others which might in all probability cause a similar revolution to take place in England. I will not permit myself to form an absolute judgment of his talents, because he understood the French language but little, and did not speak it at all. I was about an equal mistress of the English tongue. My opinion was formed more by listening to his conversation with others, than by any which he held with me. The boldness of his thoughts, the originality of his style, those blunt truths which he daringly threw out, even before those to whom they would be the most offensive, must have been attended by great effects. But I should suppose him more calculated to sow, if I may be allowed the expression, the sparks of combustion, than to discuss the basis, or prepare the model, of a free government.—PAINÉ is more fitted to strike the light of revolution, than to assist in the formation of a constitution. He seizes upon and establishes great principles, in the expulsion of which he renders them evident to the meanest capacities. He would enchant his hearer at a patriotic club, or render enthusiastic the libations at a popular dinner; but in the cool discussions of a committee, or the regular labours of a legislator, he was not equal to his countryman, DAVID WILLIAMS, who had also been received a French citizen, but had not been elected to the Convention. The government required his presence in Paris, and his assistance. He remained there some months, conferring with the administration, and the leading members of the Convention. Of a sound understanding, of a benevolent mind, he seemed to me to be as capable of combining all the sources of happiness to man, as PAINÉ was of feeling and developing those abuses, which produced their misery and degraded humanity."

BRITISH OFFICIAL LETTERS, EXTRACTED.

(By an arrival at Salem, from England.)

The London Gazette extraordinary, of Nov. 12, contains six letters, from C. Crawford, Adjutant-General of the British forces in Germany, to Lord Grenville. The first, dated at Westminister, Oct. 18, contains official accounts, of the retreat of Gen. Jourdan's army, across the Rhine, towards the Rhine—of the pursuit of the Austrians, and of partial engagements between the advance of the one, and the rear of the other army. In these, the Austrians took several cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thousand prisoners, besides killing and wounding many. The French destroyed great quantities of powder, &c. which they could not carry away.

The 2d, dated Oct. 19, informs, that the French had raised the siege of Ehrenbreitstein, and were crossing the Rhine, at Neuwied.

The 3d, contains accounts of a signal advantage obtained by Gen. Wurmer, over the French near Mannheim. After a severe action, all the French works before Mannheim were carried, and many tents, much baggage, some cannon, &c. taken; owing to a fog, the Austrians could not follow the French into Mannheim, as Gen. Wurmer at first intended. Austrian loss—30 officers, and between 600 and 700 sergeants, &c. and privates. The French loss—1 General, 21 officers, and between 500 and 600 sergeants, &c. and privates, taken prisoners—killed and wounded, supposed to amount to 2000. Mannheim was invaded by the Austrians.

The 4th, dated Limburg, Oct. 26, informs of Gen. Jourdan's left column having passed the Rhine—that the Austrians, during the retreat of the French, took in all, about 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The killed and wounded were very considerable. The depredations of the French, and their inhumanities, are portrayed in this letter, in very warm colours.

The 5th letter, dated Oct. 30, informs that on the 28th, Gen. Wurmer stormed Galsenbourg, an advanced post to the fortress of Mannheim—at the same time Fort Neckar was taken, though the assailants were ordered only to make a feint upon it; it was immediately abandoned, after spiking 13 pieces of cannon.

The 6th letter is dated from Mayence, October 30.—In this letter is given a detail of a brilliant victory gained by Clayfaint over the French—in which he took 109 pieces of cannon, 2000 prisoners, 200 ammunition waggons, stores, &c. the killed and wounded amounted to 3000.

Our readers will recollect these are *British official letters*, and will make their own comments.

[Independent Chron.]

C H A R L E S T O N, December 31.

Capt. Gardner informs us, that the Bermudian piracy is still continued in legal countenance, in its native Isle.

That the present system of adjudication fails, in no one instance, to afford a profit, either to the sea or land robber.

That American vessels are as constantly carried in there as they are met with; that if both vessel and cargo upon

trial are acquitted, they are compelled to pay the cost; but that they generally condemn a part of the property, and upon an appeal, effect a condemnation of the whole, by a cross appeal.

January 9.

Arrived ship Brutus, Garrison, from a cruise.—Capt. Garrison has been out 90 days on a cruise, during the whole of which time he did not fall in with a single English merchantman, privateer, frigate, or man of war.—He spoke a number of Danes, Swedes, and Americans.

P I T T S B U R G H, January 9.

We hear from Fort Washington that General Wayne has left the army on a visit to Philadelphia, and that General Wilkinson has taken the command at Greenville.

The number of inhabitants in the borough of Pittsburgh, as taken by the assessor, during the last week, amounts to one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

A L E X A N D R I A, January 6.

Yesterday presented a scene which for savage desperation hardly has had its parallel. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning the family of Messrs. Korn and Vilémil, were alarmed with the cries of murder in the upper story of their dwelling; but before those who were up in the house had more than half-way ascended to the apartment from whence the cries issued, they were met by a negro woman, who had but just breath to make them understand that her husband had attempted her life, and pointing to her throat, where there was a razor sticking, fell dead at their feet; to complete the dreadful catastrophe, the perpetrator, immediately on the woman's getting out of the room, threw himself, head foremost from the garret window of a three story house, to the pavement, putting a period to a life, the termination of which exhibited a phrenzy not to be accounted for, and a spectacle too horrid for description. The parties were upwards of 60 years of age.

B A L T I M O R E, January 16.

On Sunday arrived the brig Despatch, Capt. Donaldson from Jeremie, which he left on the 25th of December, at which time the inhabitants were under arms, expecting that evening to be attacked by the brigands. None of the British armament, that he could hear of, had arrived in any part of the West-Indies, but from the accounts which had been received were daily looked for.

Mr. Faran who arrived in the brig John, on Sunday, from Barbice, informs that the negroes employed by the British to act as pioneers to the expected forces had been disbanded, a circumstance which had originated a report that the West-India expedition was given up—that he was at St. Bartholomews on the 23d ult. when flour was selling there and at St. Thomas at but twelve dollars per barrel, coffee sixteen pence half penny per pound—and, that he was in sight of St. Vincent's two days and could easily see the Caribbean and French camp, at the distance of about two cannon shot from the British, the latter of which, as he was informed by the lieutenant of a British ship of war who boarded him, consisted of about 3000; skirmishes took place frequently; but both parties were afraid to attempt any thing decisive.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Jan. 15.

We have seen a sample of demit printing paper, one half the composition of which, is said to be saw dust of the *app wood*. This is a further discovery of Mr. Biddis. The paper is equal in appearance and quality to that made of rags alone, and which is sold for more than two dollars a ream.

The above is a very useful and important discovery, and merits the highest encouragement. The saving of rags for the finer species of paper will enable our paper manufacturers to extend their business so as to furnish a much more competent supply.

F E D E R A L L E G I S L A T U R E.

H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S.

January 22.

This day when the House met, the clerk read a letter from the Speaker. He informed Mr. Beckley that his indisposition was abated, and he had every reason to think that he should be able to attend his duty on Monday. At present, it would be unadvisable for him to venture abroad. We understand that he has got a cold, and that his face has been considerably swelled. Mr. W. Smith immediately moved for an adjournment till Monday. Fifty-two members rose in the affirmative, and the motion accordingly passed. Adjourned.

These successive adjournments, for the last two days, have created an apparent, but scarcely any real delay, in the progress of public business. Almost the whole House are divided into select committees, such as that of ways and means, of elections, of claims, of commerce and manufactures, and of the mint.—It is a mistake with some people, that gentlemen have nothing to do, except during the hours while they sit in a collective body. In fact, this is often but the lightest part of their duty. Mr. Venable, Chairman of the committee of elections, lately obtained leave for that committee to proceed with their separate business, while the House was convened, from the impossibility of otherwise despatching what they had to do. Mr. Tracy, Chairman of the committee of claims, lately remarked in the House, that the members of this committee, had but just time to eat and to sleep.—Justice, both to the House of Representatives and the public, suggests this explanation to be made.

N E W - Y O R K, January 16.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the amount of the unappropriated monies of the state of New-York, in the hands of the treasurer, is £. 134,000, odd shillings—we have not been able to get a statement of the treasurer's report from the clerk of the house.

January 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 17.

"We have just sent off two young missionaries, for Sierra Leone, in Africa:—Mr. Rudway, and Mr. Griggs they were lately students in Bristol Academy, and appear to be young men of great sincerity and piety."

"They will remain, it is probable, at Freetown, in Sierra Leone, teaching school, preaching to the Negro Church there, and also improving themselves in Arabic, that they may be prepared to go up into the country, in due time, with a view of propagating the Christian religion among the Heathens."

January 23.

In Saturday's paper was inserted the extract of a letter from Gibraltar, announcing that a treaty, between Spain and the United States, was signed at Madrid, on the 27th of October last.

The principal object of the treaty was, as we learn, to obtain the free navigation of the Mississippi; and, as a treaty is made, there is the strongest reason to believe, that America has obtained that consummation to devoutly to be wished.

In a late paper it was stated, on good grounds, that the emigrations to Kentucky, during last year, amounted to not less than about forty thousand people.—If this navigation is laid open, the numbers will increase with rapidity.

As settlements increase on the western waters, the Creeks and other Indian tribes, who have done so much mischief on the south western frontiers, will be gradually surrounded and shut up, as in a bag; and in a few years will probably become as insignificant as the Six Nations.

The multiplied benefits arising from laying open the Mississippi, are already understood, and anticipated by every man in America. One of the most desirable consequences will be, that of demonstrating to the western people, the propriety of America being united within itself. The attainment will tend to confirm that general good humour and confidence, so requisite for our existence as a political body; so extremely requisite, that we may, with singular justice, adopt the national motto of the Republic of Holland: *Frangimus, si collidemur*—We shall go to pieces, if we dash against each other.

Captain Steele, arrived here from Cadiz, 48 days, informs, that the Treaty between America and Spain, was put on board of a ship commanded by Captain Cole; bound to Boston, which sailed from Cadiz 48 hours before Captain Steele.

A L B A N Y, January 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a report laid before Congress calculated the clear revenue, arising from imports and tonnage, for the year ending with 31st Dec. 1795—\$5,679,418 dollars and 58 cents.

Official letters have been received, by the President, that the British ministry have given orders to Lord Dorchester, to surrender the Western Posts, to the American Government, agreeably to, and at the time stipulated by, the Treaty.

NEW-LONDON, January 23.

Capt. Morgan, arrived in 16 days from Portorico, relates that letters were received there from Barbadoes, informing of the arrival of a packet at that Island from England, which brought the interesting intelligence of a general peace in Europe. The rout of this news will be sufficient with many to stamp it with falsehood; it certainly is not in its favor. We would however observe, that it is now 77 days since our last direct intelligence from Europe; that Capt. Morgan's passage was remarkably short; and that a sufficient time has elapsed for the news to have reached us in this circuitous manner, even with common passages.

B O S T O N, January 25.

In addition to the very extraordinary bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt has obtained leave to introduce one in the House of Commons of a much more alarming nature.—Mr. Fox says, it subverts and completely abolishes the British Constitution. For our part, never having been able to comprehend in what that "wonder and envy of the world" consists, we cannot say whether Mr. Fox is right or wrong; but we have no hesitation in pronouncing that from the moment these pass into laws (which we have not the shadow of a doubt will be the case) the much boasted liberty of Englishmen is totally at an end.

That our readers may judge how far our opinion is well grounded, the following are the outlines of the Premier's bill:

When any public meeting is to be held, notice is to be given to a magistrate.

The magistrate is to attend with peace officers. If at such meeting any speeches shall be spoken, which he may deem to be seditious, the magistrate may arrest the speakers.

If the meeting should be deemed to be seditious, he may disperse the meeting by proclamation.

Opposition to the exercise of these powers is to be FELLONY.

Persons delivering political lectures or discourses on political subjects, and persons assembled to hear such lectures or discourses, are to be treated as disorderly persons. In order to prevent evasion, the regulation is to apply to places where persons are to assemble to hear political discussions or lectures by tickets to a certain number, beyond the number of the family, unless such house shall have been licensed by a magistrate.

N E W P O R T, February 2:

It appears by a late Statement, that the Foreign Exports from the Port of Baltimore, from the 1st of January 1796, to the 30th September, 1795, amounted to 2,675,741 Dollars, and 41 Cents.

Extract from the Address of his Excellency Governor ADAMS, to the two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 21st Ult.

"I hope, Fellow Citizens, that what I am now about to say will not be deemed improper.

"I have been accustomed to speak my Mind upon Matters of great Moment to our common Country with Freedom; and every Citizen of the United States has the same Right I have. I may never hereafter have an Opportunity of publicly expressing my Opinion on the Treaty lately made with the Court of London: I am therefore constrained with all due Respect to our constituted Authorities to declare, that the Treaty appears to me to be pregnant with Evil. It controuls some of the Powers specially vested in Congress for the Security of the People; and I fear that it may restore to Great-Britain such an Influence over the Government and People of this Country as may not be consistent with the general Welfare. This Subject, however, it is expected will come before the Congress whose immediate Province it is to discuss it, and to determine, so far as it may be in their Power, as they shall think for the Safety and Welfare of the People."

On the foregoing, a Writer, in the Centinel, thus remarks:

"I do not deny, that as an Individual, His Excellency in common with other Men, has the Right to express any Opinion he pleases; nor will I contend, that his Opinion ought to go further than any other Citizen's; but I must say, that I was sorry to hear him give an Opinion—unfounded by a single Reason—"that the Treaty with Great-Britain was pregnant with Evil."—He will, I am persuaded, as many do, recollect, that during our glorious Revolution, he Thought things "pregnant with Evil," which proved the Salvation of our Country; and that the present highly celebrated Constitution of the United States, which he is now anxious to preserve, was once, in his Opinion, "highly pregnant with Evil."—Yet Experience has proved it to be the Pride of Freemen, the Exemplar of France, and, under God, the great animating Cause of the unexampled Prosperity which our happy Country enjoys.—If he was mistaken then, why may not he be mistaken now? His best Friends will not say, that his Judgment is now stronger, or his Faculties more enlightened."

In the Answers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts to the Governor's Address—Noticing his Observations on the Treaty, the Senate reply:

"We consider it an Interference with the Powers entrusted to the General Government, for the Legislature of this Commonwealth to decide on the Treaty lately made with Great-Britain," to which you refer—as the Constitution of the United States expressly declares, that "the President shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate to make Treaties, provided Two Thirds of the Senators present concur." And having firm Reliance on the Supreme Executive and other constituted Authorities of the Union, we hope the Apprehensions of Danger expressed by your Excellency, on this Subject, will never be realized."

The House of Representatives observe, "The Business of making Treaties, being expressly delegated to the Federal Government, by the Constitution of the United States, we consider a respectful Submission on the Part of the People, to the legal Decisions of the constituted Authorities, to be the surest Means of enjoying and perpetuating the invaluable Blessings of our free and representative Government."

M A R T I N.—At Bristol, Mr. JOHN JAMES, of Providence, to Miss POLLY INGRAHAM

D I E D.—In London, HENRY LLOYD, Esq; aged 86, for many Years previous to the Revolution an eminent Merchant of Boston.

—At Providence, Mr. GARDNER BENSON, late of this Town.

—At North Kingstown, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, (Blacksmith.)

—On the 23d Ult. MRS MARY YATES, in the 38th Year of her Age, Daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Yates, deceased, of this Town.

—On the 24th, her Brother, Mr. SAMUEL YATES, in the 44th Year of his Age.

—"Suddenly, on Saturday last, Miss RACHEL WILSON HALL, Daughter of Mr. George Hall, in the 19th Year of her Age. Her Funeral will proceed from the House this Afternoon, where her Friends are desired to attend.—This is a fresh Instance of the Propriety of being in constant Readiness for great Changes, and serious Events; in less than 48 Hours this Girl stood at the Door, happy in her Friends and Acquaintance; in the midst of pleasing Expectations she is torn forever from the arms of her temporal Lover, to the Embraces of her spiritual Spouse."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Disfrid of Newport, Feb. 1.

ENTERED,
Ship Betsey, Hollowell, From St. Eustatia
Brig Cornelia, West, Ill. of May
— Polly, Lillibridge, Africa
Schooner Nancy, Coggeshall, Baltimore
— Betsey, Burnham, Gonaives
Sloop Friendship, Osborn, Cape-Francois

CLEARED,
Schooner Franklin, Baker, For Africa
— Sally, Taber, Baltimore
Sloop Polly, Anthony, Ditto
— Clementina, Westcott, Providence
— Sally, Gray, Ditto
— Sophia, Field, Ditto
— Harlequin, Adams, New-York
— King Fisher, Southwick, Ditto
Brig Friendship, Conn, Ditto

To be LET, or SOLD,

T H A T valuable and pleasantly situated FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and containing 119 Acres, partly in South Kingstown, and partly in Richmond, Four Miles West of Washington Court-House.

Said Farm has on it a sufficiency of Wood—an old and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30 Tons of English and Interval Hay, of the best Quality—is well fenced with Stone and Cedar—has an excellent Dwelling House, and Out-Houses of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIDEON CLARKE, Esq; adjoining the Premises, or at Newport, of

HENRY MARCHANT.
Newport, February 2, 1796.

W E the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingstown, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed, by the Town-Council of said South Kingstown, to receive said Claims: We therefore call on all Persons concerned, to bring them before us, with Vouchers therefor, on the first Mondays of February, March, April, May, and June, at the House lately occupied by the said Matthew, where we shall attend for that Purpose.

FREEMAN PERRY, } Commis-
GIDEON J. FABCOCK, } sioners.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 15, 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to the Executors.—Also any Person having any borrowed Books, of the said Matthew's, are requested to return them immediately to the said Executors, or they may depend on being called for another Way.

CYRUS FRENCH, } Executors.
WILLIAM PATERSON, }

For SALE, on reasonable Terms;
A NEW SHIP, of the following Dimensions:—

32 Feet Keel—28 Do. Beam—12 Do. lower Hold—
5½ Feet between Decks.
Also, a new BRIGANTINE, of 240 Tons, completely fix'd for Sea,
Also, a BRIGANTINE, of 120 Ditto, Ditto,
A SLOOP of 34 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 65 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 40 Tons, Ditto.

For Particulars, inquire at E. WOODWOOD'S Shop, in Thames-Street, near the Head of Long Wharf.—Where he has for Sale, DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarse and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.
Also, A Quantity of PINE BOARDS, TIMBER, and JOIST.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

To LET—3 FARMS,
And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

LYING in Point-Judith, South-Kingstown.—One of which contains 250 Acres—One 100—and the other 96 Acres—under good Improvement. For further Particulars, inquire of
SYLVESTER ROBINSON.

January 27, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Peterburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Ozabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Newport, November 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.
Newport, November 23, 1795.

Green & Tillinghast

Hereby inform their old Customers, and the Public in general,

T H A T they have just received a large, and complete Assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now selling, Cheaper than Ever.

T A K E N up, some Time since, in about Seven Fathom Water, on the West Side of Block Island, an ANCHOR, with about 30 Fathoms of CABLE affixed thereto.—Whoever owns the same, by applying to the Subscriber, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.
HEZEKIAH DODGE.

January 15, 1795.

*. * Advertisements omitted this Week will be inserted in our next.

Mr. BARBER.
You are requested to gratify several of your Customers
(and they make no doubt a large proportion of your
readers) with the New Year's Gift of the really poetic
Muse of Connecticut, as originally published in the Con-
necticut Courant, of January 4th, 1796, entitled *Guillotina*.
From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

GUILLOTINA:

Or the Annual Song of the Tenth Muse.
Addressed to the Readers of the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

COME, Guillotina, Muse divine,
Whole voice o'eraws the tuneful nine,
Come sing again! since Ninety Five,
Has left some *Antis* still alive;
Some Jacobins as pert as ever,
Though much was hop'd from Yellow fever;
One TRAFALGAR, fond to enrol his name,
With Judas on the list of fame;
A host of unhang'd Democrats,
And Speculators thick as rats;
Some lurking hords, by patriots hated,
Styl'd very aptly "felt created,"
Since neither beathen God, nor Devil,
Would own engendering such an evil.
'Tis these, in contrast with the GREAT,
Whose virtue saves the unwhiting State,
That makes the muffled of thy rhyme,
Flow annual down the stream of time.
Last winter prov'd a trying season,
The State resum'd its wonted reason,
The Council kept a steady pace,
And STELLIGER dropp'd the chase;
Peace shed her poppies o'er the State,
And all cry'd out appropriate:
For well they knew a due dispenser,
That makes the brains and pulses scamper,
Had seiz'd on every kind of creature,
And turn'd him to a Speculator;
And though our title none could tell,
Yet all agreed 't would do to sell.

Soon FAME's shrill trumpet told the tale,
That she had western lands for sale,
North from the East and West, alike,
Nor did the North or South keep back,
Mosh people—both the high and low,
The 'quire, the deacon, and the beau,
With judges, generals, legislators,
(All melted down to Speculators)
Flow'd in amain, from every quarter,
Like Windham frogs, from dry'd up water.
A host like this the northern dome,
Pour'd never o'er affrighted Rome,
Nor did a less inflated band,
Avenge, long since, the holy land,
Nor, in our days, seek money hid,
From shore to shore, by Captain Kid.
Thus when old Noah op'd his gate,
And advertis'd to take in freight,
Swift at the all-inviting sound,
All kinds of cattle throng'd around,
From which the patriarch cull'd the best,
And let the Deluge take the rest.
Conven'd they sever'd into squads,
And talk'd of townships, mines, and roads;
With night hawk wildness in their faces,
Like ferret men bent on swiftest chases;
While each at other cast an eye,
At once determin'd, cross and fly,
And deem'd by dint of purse or brain,
The largest swarms of woods to gain;
But when they came to prove their skill,
And purse met purse, and will met will,
'Till what they brought for stock in trade
Was spent, and tavern bills unpaid,
They all agreed to coalesce,
And in the impenetrable mazes,
This done, at eve the bargain clos'd,
And all in South-Sea dreams repos'd;
Yet waking found their bonds and toil,
But won the right to buy the soil;
Which though they think to get with ease,
The terms must be, as *Indians* please.

And had the anarchical powers that dwell,
In uniform'd wilds, 'twixt earth and hell,
Come forward, or sent on a letter,
To sell their realm for worse, or better,
In breadth from where *Arcturus* glows,
To where the *Ball* turns up his nose,
In length from hence to where, in terror,
The wicked find out Chauncey's error,
They'd bought it off like Georgian land,
And paid for't down, in notes of hand;
Then quarrell'd, which should have the most,
Where matter, time, and space, are lost,
Nay, had there been a narrow gore,
Close in upon the Stygian shore,
Claim'd neither by the abodes of Pain,
Nor forms that roam the vast *Inane*,
We should no doubt, from thence be able,
To rear a second modern Babel.

How stormy is thy sea of troubles,
How hoar with froth, how full of bubbles,
O SPECULATION! how thy waves,
Toss up and down thy greedy slaves;
For one that makes thy golden coast,
What myriads of thy Tars are lost;
This hour beholds them proudly float,
The next sees each a fane culotte;
And though the boldest borrow breeches,
And tempt again thy main for riches,
Some whirlpool vast, or billowy swell,
May land them and their schemes in —

Ere Jay had reach'd that pigmy coast,
Where Put and Greenville rule the roost,
Where once the Lion us'd to roar,
But late has chang'd it to a snore,
The Anti-Treaty noise began,
Club answer'd Club—man echo'd man,
From town to town the cue was caught
By Faction's Telegraph of thought.

At length on rapid wings of fate,
Ardent to save the sinking State,

The envoy came—his steady eye,
Was fix'd upon the distant sky,
Regardless of the boisterous scene,
Which seem'd prepar'd to intervene,
No party rage disturb'd his rest,
No vile detraction shook his breast,
But rooted deep in Virtue's soil,
And cultur'd long by patriot toil,
His honour a bright harvest yield,
And wave around his country's field.
Firm in his hand the Statesman shows
A solace for his country's woes,
Peace on his path her sun-beams spread,
And glory arch'd around his head.

Swift starting from their darksome den,
The nightly haunt of thieves and men,
Our democrats, broke forth in fury,
And sentenc'd Jay *sans* judge or jury.
Great Mason saw a precious hour,
Which chance had thrown within his power,
And join'd with Benny Bache to seize
A little cash their wants to ease.
Forth from the Anti-federal mint,
A half false Treaty came in print;
For telling truth so long had stray'd
From Bache, he had forgot the trade,
Soon, crowded forward into birth,
The full grown Child was usher'd forth,—
His face to like his Sire's appear'd,
Such innate worth his visage cheer'd,
That Bache and Mason fled amain,
And swore old Jay was born again.
While thus the slumbering INFANT lay,
With eyes just open'd to the day,
A dark-revengeful coward brood,
Laid a deep scheme to spill his blood.
Soon far and near the tidings ran,
All swore he ne'er should grow to man.
Among the rest, tho' scarce alive,
Old Sam crawl'd out and swarm'd his Hivo,
(Consisting of the Ringless Hone &
That Humble Bee, that shrivel'd Drone,
With an old Falstaff's y trainband, come
Inspir'd by patriotic Rum)
While Jarvis rung the pan with greeting,
To make them settle in Town-meeting.

At York sat Nicholson, whose zeal,
Burns greatly for the public weal,
Collects the vagabond and traitor,
With many a "dare Hibernian cratur"
Large hosts of thieves, the sons of loot,
And all the Livingstons to boot.
At Philadelphia Blair the great,
That Irish guardian of the State,
Rais'd his hard foot to give the blow,
And cry'd "to hell the child must go."
Still further south the mongrel throng,
Responsive bray'd the factious song,
Led on by Rutledge, still'd to shun
The Bull and the daily dun,
But unexpect to hold the Seat,
Where HONOUR, WORTH, and JUSTICE meet.
At Portsmouth too, poor Johnny's feet,
Produc'd a short-lived blustering breed.
Whose courage soon began to fail,
When Giltman pointed to the Jail.
In Vermont, where the Reverend Niles,
To his own State confines his wiles,
And where the faintly Robinson
Prays that the Will of Burr be done,—
The Green woods politicians met,
To hew the timber of the State.
There printer Hatwell, Col. Fay,
The Treaty demand—and Mr. Jay;
Till prince, Equality's dark son,
Grew weary of their wit and fun,
And seizing Hatwell by the check,
He cry'd out "Brurur lem me speak."
"You tear my body from my maw,
"Gorra dam a man all ober jaw."

In several other bustling places,
The factious dar'd to show their faces;
Charlestown and Dracut tho', no doubt
That they were big enough to vote.
At Plymouth too, a string of boys,
About the Treaty made a noise;
Headed by master Henry Warren,
Like crows around some new found carrion.

Alas! how vain are mortal dreams,
How fit away the wisest schemes!
Who would have thought this infant JAY,
Could have found means to get away?
Yet, strange and wonderful to relate,
By some surprising spell of Fate,
A Giant from the cradle rose,
Andrown'd inignant on his fess,
With step tremendous stalk'd along,
And trampled on the dastard throng.

As now in song the Muse proceeds,
Let tears bedew her sable weeds,
Here lies an officer of State,
Who met, alas! a timely fate:
A fate, which Jacobins regard,
As their full measure of reward;
For here the deadly secret's told,
Who 'tis that fingers foreign gold;
That "patriots," strip'd to state of nature,
Bear strong resemblance to the traitor;
That each disorganizing scoffer,
Will take a bribe, if any offer.
Come then, ye democratic band,
Who yearn to enthral this favour'd land,
To Edmund's dismal tomb draw near,
And vent your lamentations here,
In groans, as Rachel groan'd at Rams,
Hic cinis—but—*oblique fama*!

† The Treaty.

‡ The Abstract of the "Treaty, published from recollection."

§ A creature of the doubtful gender, called Hones, Honesty, or Ben Austin Jun.

¶ See Shakespeare's Henry IV.

¶ His ashes here but every where his Fame. This is the epitaph of the late celebrated King of Prussia; but we hope his names will not be offended that we apply it to a character equally GREAT in a different way.

Yes, there are men, who scarcely burn,
Your Constitution to o'erturn;
To blast the sages of your choice,
They wield the pen, and ply the voice;
Nor long will talents tempt th' assay,
Where Virtue gains Contempt for pay;
But men of fell and factious prate
Shall mount the faithless oar of State;
Where ign'rance sheds his sooty beam,
And rays of Science rarely gleam,
There, fed with lies from day to day,
From venal presses in French pay,
Fell Faction broods—and scents afar,
Predestin'd fields of civil war.
And will the men who till their farms,
Who Freedom love whom Freedom warms,
Who live in plenty, peace and ease,
Be vex'd by living plagues like these?
They will—have been—and will must be;
For Faction thrives where States are free,
As plants of baleful form and nature,
Thrive in fat soils, by plenteous water;
And thrive it must while there are fools,
And knives to shape them into tools.
Spread Knowledge then; this only Hope,
Can make each eye a telescope,
Or frame by microscopick art,
To scan the hypocritic heart;
And can at least, keep Faction under,
As butting rams are aw'd by thunder.
From themes like these the indignant Muse,
Turns, and the applause strain pursues.
Prompt at thy Country's call to work,
Thy pathless way where *vipers lurk*,
Where darkness waives before thee lay,
Unblest'd but by thy mental ray,
O HAMILTON!—that ray how clear,
How like the Sun's resplendant sphere,
When too intense for clouds of flies,
He makes his zenith in the skies.

Let "CALM OBSERVER" hear the song,
Shrink from the day and bite his tongue;
Far, far above his base control,
Self-balanc'd stands sage WOLCOTT's soul.
A Patriot firm—to toils inur'd,
Long for the public weal endur'd,
Who, when the pettulant burst,
Laid Philadelphia's Pride in dust,
Mov'd unassuming and sedate,
The various tardy wheels of State.

Now Muse survey this land of peace,
Of Virtue, Law, and Happiness.
The Clime how blest! how rich a soil,
Repays the labourer's cheerful toil,
How safe we tend the fields for food,
While EVROPS tills the field of blood,
Our sou's how tranquil o'er the main,
But their's in hostile navies slain,
Their Anarchists still prow for prey,
But ours are held, like wolves at bay,
Their towns, while Emigrations drain,
Rife in our wilds and bloom again.
The Isles rejoice to heap their stores,
In plenty on our smiling shores,
Proud Albion, mistress of the waves,
With France and Spain, our Commerce craves,
Wayne barricades the west frontiers,
And peace is made with grim Algiers.—
Here, while the North deep snows infold
The Georgian orange beams in gold;
And here the various Climates rear,
Unblasted harvests through the year.
Bold FREEDOM feeds her vestal fires,
And ev'ry heart and tongue inspires;
While still in courts, as once in fields,
Great WASHINGTON her glory shields;
Long may his Sun unclouded shine,
And set "full orb'd."

HARTFORD, January 2, 1796.

WILLIAM L. DAVIS

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert
Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hoghead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,

Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Funcheon, Barrel, or Half
Barrel,

Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,

French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,

Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-
Cask.

A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by
Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream
colour'd, &c.

Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box,
and Half Box, French Ditto,

Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and
Retail,

Ess of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or
single Pound,

Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hoghead,
for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

WANTED,

A GOOD Man Servant, to wait on a
Lady, without a Family, except a Maid Servant;
white, or free Black well recommended, will answer.—
For further Particulars, apply to
JOSEPH LOPEZ

Newport, January 18, 1796.

o "A reverend Dean, preaching at the" British
Court threatened the sinner with punishment in a place
he thought not decent to name, in so public an assembly."
FORE,